

Abstract

In a process for laminating plies of tissue paper, at least two plies of tissue paper are combined and are embossed together in at least one embossing nip so that they are provided with substantially identical embossing patterns which consist of embossing protrusions. The embossed plies are then separated, and the separated plies are then displaced relatively to each other and are recombined. In the resultant recombined tissue, the maximum distance  $D$  in the displacement direction between an embossing protrusion of a first ply and an embossing protrusion of a second ply, which has been displaced relatively to said first ply, is set as a function of the height  $H$  of the embossing protrusions and the length  $L$  of the embossing protrusions in the displacement direction of the two plies, so that  $D$  is equal to the smaller one of the values of  $12H$  and  $14L$ .